FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

PRIVATEER FLORIDA. Her Operations at Sea and Capture by the Wachusett,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The privateer Florida, originally named the Oreto, was built for the Confederates by William C Miller & Sons, of Liverpool, Eugland, under the supervision of Capt. Jas. D. Bulloch. She sailed from England about March 22, 1862, and reached Nassau, New Providence, on the 28th of the same month, in charge of Acting Master John | He sailed from Brest, Feb. 12, 1864, bound Low, with orders to deliver her to an officer

of the Contederate States Navy.

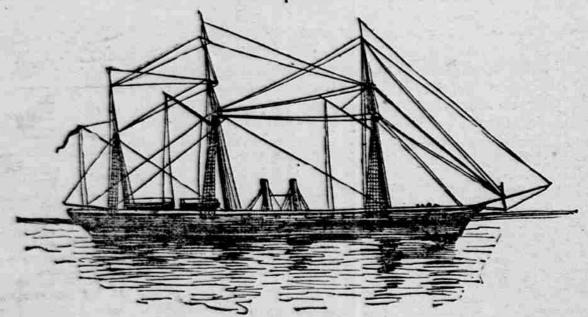
About the middle of May Capt. J. N. Maffirt assumed command of the Florida. This officer was formerly connected with the United States Navy, but resigned therefrom May 21, 1861. The Florida was armed with two 7-inch and two 6-inch Blakely guns, which she received while at Nassau from the steamer Bahama, a famous blockade-

Capt. Maffitt put into Pernambuco, Brazil, of destruction on the high seas.

Lieut. C. W. Read commanded the Clarence, and in one month he destroyed eight vessels. About July 1 he captured the bark Tacony, to which he transferred his crew and flag and destroyed the Clarence.

ordered in pursuit of the Florida, and Capt. Maffitt sought safety by crossing the Atlantic Ocean. He was next heard from at Brest, successor was Capt. Joseph N. Barney. A few months after assuming command he took sick and was felieved by Capt. C. M. Morris. for the coast of the United States, where he captured the mail steamer Electric Spark, bound from New York to New Orleans. Her crew and passengers were transferred to an English vessel, after which the steamer was way over, and put into Teneriffe for coal.

On leaving there Capt. Morris decided to cruise for new victims on the coast of South America, but the destructive career of the The United States Consul at Nassau noti- | Florida was about to terminate in rather an



CONFEDERATE STATES STEAMER "FLORIDA."

seized by order of the Governor of the Island. to take their places, and sailed from Cardenas Aug. 31. On the following day he put into Havana, where he hoped to be more successful. But the stringency of the Spanish regulations was such that no recruiting for the Southern Confederacy would be allowed, a course evidently adopted in order to retain the friendship of the United States Govern-

BUNS THE BLOCKADE.

Capt. Maffitt then determined to d' zuise his vessel as much as possible, hout the British flag and run the blockade at Mobile, for the purpose of recruiting his crew and getting requisite supplies for his vessel.

The gunboats Oneida and Winona were on the Mobile blockade on the 4th of September, 1862, when the Florida hove in sight showing the English colors. Maffitt was evidently familiar with the barbor, and successfully passed the blockaders, who opened fire on him, killing some of his crew and wounding several. Capt. Geo. H. Preble, of Nation. the Oneida, senior officer in charge of the blockade on this occasion, was discharged from the service by a General Order of the Navy Department, from which I quote:

"Rear-Admiral Farragut has transmitted to the Department your letter addressed to him on the 4th inst., in which you report that on the afternoon of that day a vessel carrying four quarter boats and a battery of broadside guns, having every appearance of an English man-of-war, ran the blockade. Of her approach you had abundant notice. and when abeam of her, about 100 yards disbut she managed by superior speed and un-paralleled audacity to enter the harbor of Mobile. Upon submitting your letter to the President, I received from him prompt directions to announce to you your dismissal from the service. You will from this date cease to be regarded as an officer of the Navy of the United States."

The injustice of this summary dismissal was generally admitted by those familiar with the facts in the case, because Capt. Preble did all he could to capture or destroy the Florida. Through the intervention of influential friends in Congress and in the Navy, he was, on recommendation of the and the prisoners transferred to the Wachu-President, restored to his former rank, Feb. | sett.

Capt. Preble entered the Navy from the State of Maine, Oct. 10, 1835, and previous to the civil war served on the following vessels: Macedonia, United States, Levant, Erie, St. Lawrence, Narragansett, St. Louis, Petrel, and Saratoga.

During the civil war he served on the gunboats Kahtadin, Oneida, State of Georgia, and sloop-of-war Pensacola. He retired from active service Feb. 25, 1878, with a record of over 30 years' sea service.

While at Mobile the Florida was supplied with a new crew and all the requisite supplies of a privateer, guns and ammunition. Capt. Maffitt was overwhelmed with congratulations on his successful escape fromthanked by the Confederate Navy Depart- and mainyard carried away and her bulment for his daring skill and enterprise. On the night of Jan. 5, 1863, the Florida injury. A detailed report will be handed again ran the blockade, and went to sea, to you by Paymaster W. W. Williams." men: Capt., John N. Maffitt; Lieuts., S. W. Averett, J. L. Hode, C. W. Read, and S. G. Stone; Midshipmen, R. S. Floyd, G. D. Bryan, J. H. Dyke, G. F. Sinclair, and W. B. Sinclair; Engineers, A. M. Speidell, C. W. Quinn, T. A. Jackson, and E. H. Brown; Surg., Frederick Garrettson; Paymaster. James Lynch.

Capt. Maffitt was formerly connected with 2, 1861, and offered his services to the Confederates. His first appointment was in command of the ram Albemarle, in the counds of North Carolina.

The Florida on leaving Mobile cruised on the coast of Cuba, where its privateering operations were conducted on quite an extensive scale, the first victim being a small brig, which was burnt. Capt. Maffitt secured a supply of coal at Havana and then proceeded to Nassau, where he arrived Jan. 25, stroyed a number of vessels, first taking from them such articles as he could find use

On Feb. 14 be coaled ship at Barbadoes and again put to sea in search of new victims. While near Green Bay Capt. Maffitt was chased for some miles by the U. S gunboat Sonoma, but managed to escape. While off the Windward Islands he fell in Jacob Bell, bound from Foo Chow, China, to New York, loaded with tea and silk. The vessel and cargo was valued at \$1,500,-000, being the most valuable capture made by any vessel during the civil war. Capt. Mafflitt, having no port to which his victims could be sent, made himself judge, jury, and executioner, and consigned them to the entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative

May 8, 1863, and on leaving this port fell in with and captured the brig Clarence, which he manued, armed, and commissioned as a privateer, to co-sperate with him in his work

On July 16 the Florida put into St.

fied the authorities of the presence and | unexpected manner, and the same tactics character of the Florida, and protested displayed towards her helpless, unarmed against her departure, whereupon she was victims at sea was about to be tried on herself. On the 4th day of October, 1864, the Flori-Her character was investigated by the Ad- da anchored at Bahia, Brazil, and Capt. miralty Court, who decided that she was Morris, presuming on his safety in foreign properly documented as British property, waters, went on shore with part of his crew and ordered her release on condition that to have a good time on ill-gotten gains, leavshe should leave the port. Capt. Massitt ing the vessel in charge of Lieut. T. K. sailed with only 18 of a crew, and put into Porter. On the following day, Oct. 5, the on the 18th of August. American Consul at Bahia notified the au-While in this port yellow fever broke out thorities of the presence and character of among her crew and several of them died. | the Florida, and strongly protested against The Captain could not prevail upon others | any privileges being extended to that vessel, on account of its depredations on the commerce of the United States and other Nations. Here is Consul Thomas Wilson's official notice to the Province of Bahia, Oct 5, 1864:

"This morning a steamer anchored in this port bearing the flag adopted by those who are involved in the rebellion against the Government of the United States of America, and I am informed that the said vessel is the Florida, which is engaged in capturing vessels navigating under the flag of the United States, and in destroying them by

privileges and immunities conceded to ves- N. Y. sels navigating under the flag of a civilized

"I therefore protest, in the name of the United States of America, against the admission of this vessel to free practice by which she might be enabled to supply herself with coal, provisions, tackle, or utensils of any kind whatever, or receive on board any persons whatever."

The United States steamer Wachusett, Capt. Napoleon Collins, happened to be at Babia when the Florida arrived there. Capt. Collins held a consultation with his officers, resulting in a determination to seize the Florida and take her to the United States. cant, you hailed her, fired repeatedly at her, This plan was carried into execution about 3 a. m. Oct. 7, when the Wachusett ran

A volley of pistol shots was the response. Capt. Collins then opened fire on the Florida. and soon brought its piratical crew to terms. Lieut. Porter went on board the Wachusett and surrendered the vessel, with 12 officers and 58 men. Nine men were killed on the Florida and three wounded on the Wachusett. A hawser was at once made fast to the Florida and she was towed to sea by Capt. Collins. A prize crew was put on board, in charge of Lieut. L. A. Beardslee,

A Brazilian warship in the harbor made a feeble attempt to intercept the vessels, but was not successful.

The Wachusett and its prize put into St. Thomas, West Indies, for coal, and from this port Capt. Collins telegraphed to the War Department his official report of the capture of the Florida, as follows:

"I have the honor to report the arrival here of this ship with the rebel steamer Florida in company. The Florida, with 58 men and 12 officers, was captured about 3 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 7, in the Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, by the officers and crew of this vessel, without loss of life. Five of her officers, including her commander, and the remainder of her crew were the blockading vessels, and he was officially on shore. The Florida had her mizzenmast warks cut down. This vessel sustained no officered as follows, with a crew of about 200 | While at St. Thomas the yellow fever

broke out among the prisoners, and 18 of them were permitted to escape on shore. They were principally Spaniards and Germans. About Nov. 8 the Wachusett and her prize sailed from St. Thomas, and arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 11. The Navy Department ordered that the prisoners be sent to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, where they arrived on Nov. 26. The the United States Navy, which he entered | Florida was ordered to anchor off Newport Feb. 25, 1832. He resigned therefrom May News; her guns and supplies were trans- of Ohio says: ferred to Norfolk Navy-yard.-WM. SIM-MONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

1 To be continued. Free to Our Readers.—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheuma-

tism, etc. As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and urinary organs. The New York World publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darl-1863. While cruising in the West India ing, minister of the gospel at North Constan-Islands and among the Bahamas he de-stroyed a number of vessels, first taking says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing bimself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Co., of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis with, captured, and burnt the clipper ship prepaid by mail to every reader of THE Na-TIONAL TRIBUNE who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and

CHARGED IN A SWAMP. Three Regiments Were Ordered On an Ap-

parently Foolish Movement, EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In regard to the battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865, I think Comrade S. J. Packer is about right. I was in the racket myself, with Co. G, 136th N. Y., Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps. Gen. Goggswell was in command of the brigade. We went in the fight to assist the First Division (the Georges, Bermuda, and sailed again on July Red Star), and was sent to their right to fill 25. Meantime several gunboats had been | gap between them and the Fourteenth Corps (the Acorn).

After we were in line, in the timber, facing a nasty swamp, Gen. Jeff C. Davis, com-France, Aug. 23. While here Capt. Maffitt | mander of the Fourteenth Corps, rode up to retired from command of the Florida. His Gen. Coggswell and asked him how many regiments he had. Gen. Coggswell said six. Gen. Davis said: "Hold three of your regiments here in line and charge them with the

other three." Our regiment was near the center of the line, and when Gen. Davis gave the order he was not over 40 feet from where I stood. I never shall forget it, and I thought he did wrong in giving the order as he did. He scuttled, and the Florida again crossed the ordered Gen. Coggswell to have the men Atlantic, destroying many vessels on its give a yell and make the charge. We had a swamp to go through, and they were not firing on us very heavily, for they could not see. But just as soon as we started they gave us the best they had.

I thought it would have been much better to go through the swamp with as little noise as possible, and when we got in sight of Special Order No. 157." them to give a yell and give them the benefit of our Springfields.

swamp, and it got so dark we could not see. all night. We were wet and covered with

I think Geary's Division (the Second) was not in the fight, but were guarding the train that day, the 19th. I know that three regiments of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps had a good taste of the battle of Bentonville,—A. A. Velle, Co. G, 136th N. Y., St. Joseph, Mich.

AT CEDAR CREEK.

Comrade Webster Criticises Comrade O'Dwyer's Story. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade

O'Dwyer, Co. C. 1st Mich. Cav., thinks the comrades of Getty's Division "talk through their hats." Was Comrade O'Dwyer with Creek the cavalry would have eaten their | TIONAL TRIBUNE gives him entirely too supper in Detroit. Seriously, however, no much credit for honesty in signing his comcavalry. O'Dwyer says they fought from Mr. Hartman, of the State of Washington, at 11 o'clock a. m., where Sedgwick's Corps retained in service until June 27, 1865. The ought to write for such a remedy at once. A reone end of the line to the other. According | is in the same boat, though he did not dare to Cox, page 357, the 1st Mich. lost three to sign his company and regiment. There killed that day. I do not consider that a ought to be some means to get rid of this heavy loss for a regiment. There was not a class of hangers-on, who have nothing for single regiment in Getty's Division but lost | the old soldier, and yet want to pose as old three times that number. Probably Gen. Sheridan "talked through his hat" when he reported to Gen. Grant that upon arrival at | wear the Grand Army button if it were not the front he found the cavalry and Getty's accompanied by a penalty for those who Division alone facing the enemy.

It is very evident that Comrade O'Dwyer's information was limited as to the movements of the infantry corps or their positions when the attack was made by the Confederates. making bonfires of them and their cargoes | Anyone who knows a thing about that battle knows the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps "The vessel in question is not commis- were in advance of the Sixth Corps; that sioned by any recognized Government what- the Sixth Corps could do nothing till the knowledge of his case. - WM. T. JOBE, Co. ever, and her officers and crew are composed other corps got out of the way, "then the of persons of various nationalities, who are | Sixth Corps advanced." Sheridan's official not subject to any international or civilized | report is pretty near correct. - W. E. WEBlaw, and are consequently not entitled to the | STER, 1st N. Y. battery (Cowan's), Auburn,

Give Credit Where Due.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Capt. Julian W. Hinkley, Co. E, 3d Wis., in his article in the issue of Nov. 5, entitled "Marching to the Sea," says: "As they (meaning the rebel gunboats) rounded a bend about a mile above us, they came in range of Winegar's battery (M), 1st N. Y. L. A.," etc.

I wish to correct Capt. Hinkley in regard to the battery engaged in that naval battle. It was Battery I of the 1st N. Y. L. A., not Battery M. Furthermore, only one of the boats was armed. If the three were armed, they did not use their guns on us. Capt. Hinkley may be correct in the way the Resolute was disabled, but if my memory serves me right it was a shot into the shaft of her paddle-wheels that disabled her and made her drift on the Island. Batteries M and I were both attached to the Twentieth Corps. Capt. Winegar commanded Battery I, but he had formerly been a Lieutenant in Battery M, and that may account for the mistake of Capt. Hinkley. Our Association has in its possession a streamer which was taken from the Resolute after she was captured. It had been in possession of Lieut. W. L. Scott, of Battery I, up to about two years ago, when he presented it to our association.—FRED SMITH, Battery I, 1st N. Y. L. A., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Mother's Experience-Dr. P. Fahrney, Chicago, Ill., Dear Sir-Considering the experience I have had with your DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER, I feel it my duty to write to you.

"Before I began using this remedy I was troubled all the time with headache, backache, poor appetite and constipation. Now my health is the best it could possibly be. It is, in fact, all I could wish, and the credit is due the Vitalizer.

"My little boy likes to take the medicine, and whenever he gets a cold, which happens at times, or he is in the least out of sorts, I give him a few doses of the medicine and he is well again. The Vitalizer is a family medicine that has no equal."-Yours, very truly, Mrs. Ida Green, Maniton, Colo.

DR. PETER'S BLOOD VITALIZER is preeminently the mother's remedy; with it in the house she is prepared for almost any emergency. Druggists cannot get it. Sold direct to the people, through special agents. Write to Dr. Peter Fahrney, 112-114 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

He Served in a 100-Days Regiment.

In response to an inquiry as to Gov. Altgeld's military service, the Adjutant-General As to your interrogation regarding the

military service of John P. Altgeld, I beg to inform you that the records of this office fail to show any service for John P. Altgeld, but it is shown that one Peter Altgeld served in the 163d Ohio, enrolled as a private. May 2, 1864, at the age of 20, and served to Sept. 10, 1864, being mustered into the service at Camp Chase, and mustered out at Camp Chase, in Ohio. He has no other service and did not serve, as reported in the St. Louis Republic, to the close of the war. He was simply in the 100-days' service, and the regiment of which he was a member was not engaged in any of the battles of note, being engaged for nearly the entire period of its service in reconnoissances on the Petersburg & Richmond Railroad. The regiment was in the field from June 12 to Aug. 29, on which day it was relieved from duty and returned to Columbus, O.

As to the discrepancies in the name John P. and Peter Altgeld, this Department cannot enlighten you, but it is claimed that Peter Altgeld and John P. Altgeld are one and the same. You can readily see for yourself how old he was when he enlisted and the date of the enlistment is given in this communication, as well as stated age at

that time. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, H. A. AXLINE, Adjutant-General.

Medals of Honor.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: For what mall deeds these medals are awarded. I have no doubt but that many a better solduty, or not doing it, as is the case of an officer who left his company to assist a comrade to a place of safety, and was wounded. How this officer can get a medal or a pension is a query to me. I, for one, think he should have been court-martialed for leaving his

The soldiers of the fighting regiments of the army know there were too many looking after the wounded in time of action, and our lines were reduced as much by this as the enemy's bullets until it was stopped. How many hundreds, yes, thousands of us, would be getting medals for the same act performed with better success. Take any soldier who served his term of enlistment in any of the fighting regiments of the war, and you will find he has performed the above act not once, but several times.

It is a slur on every honorably-discharged soldier in giving out these medals, and when I see a man with one I wonder how many political friends he has or had in office to get it for him.

I have an honorable discharge which reads: day of August, 1862. to serve three years or | matter.' during the war. Discharged from service of the United States the 21st day of June, 1865,

I was born Dec. 1, 1845, so you see I was one of the kids. I, for one, do not want a Maj. Arnold, of our regiment, was one of medal, and if they keep on giving them out the first to be wounded. We got close to as they have been, we will soon find them them. Their line was on the edge of the in junk piles through the country the same as we find old gun-locks, swords, etc.-ED-The firing ceased, and we went back to our WARD ARMSTRONG, Sergeant, Co. C, 139th line out of the swamp, and lay on our arms Pa., First Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, 7319 Butler St., Pittsburg, Pa.

As to Mr. Williams.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have carefully examined "Bates," and find no Williams" name on the list of Co. F, 148th Pa. The man is a fraud, and could I have had access to the records before, I would have exposed him ere now. There are five Williamses belonging to the 148th Pa.-Thomas Williams, Co. C; George E., Co. D; James A. and William, Co. G, and John, Co.

This man has assumed, as it were, the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. No true soldier of the Union, nor no brave man, no matter what his political faith, would assume what does not belong to him, was discharged July 30, 1861, at Indianapohis regiment at Cedar Creek? He says: and parade himself as a soldier, in order to "How grateful the infantry should be to the | deceive his comrades. This man, perhaps, has cavalry who prevented their capture." no knowledge that if he had been a soldier Had it not been for the infantry at Cedar his history could be traced, and THE NAstions the good fight made by the pany and regiment; and I assume that the soldiers in order to hoodwink and deceive the public. Many of them doubtless would wear it unworthily. Let this man Williams, and also Hartman, be so thoroughly exposed, that they will not bob up again in the near future.

I also examined the rolls of several other regiments containing the numeral 8, giving the largest scope to my search, so as not to discredit this man without positive K, 1st Pa., York Springs, Pa.

Connecticut.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It has been with much interest that I have carefully read the letters to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE from comrades residing in all parts of the

Now that the "cruel war is over," and we are marching on to prosperity, I wish to express my sincere thanks to all comrades who, by their pens or ballots, so nobly defended our institutions for the second time in our generation.

The united American people have replied to the men who trampled on the banner of the Union. There is a priceless lesson in that reply. This lesson embodies a notification to whoever it may concern that the people—the American people, not degraded, besotted, anarchical human importations from Old-World slums and street kennels-still guide and rule the destinies of the great

It is a notification that Americans, not ackals without home, without flag, without country, without hope, without aspiration, without purpose save to tear down what others have builded, save to plunge society in bloodshed, darkness, ruin, and desolation; that the real American people—we say the true successors of the founders of our popular institutions—have vet something to say as to what shall be the fate of those institu-

Comrades, we have reason to rejoice; for the second time in our generation we have stood firmly for good Government and National honor, and the result is a second Ap-

I thank you one and all, and am proud of the country we all love and stand ready to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has made the

same good fight for National honor. In a very few instances the editorials have been attacked by comrades who held differ-

facts on the side of the right. The most absurd of all has been the insinuation that our good friend, THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE, was under the pay of

Those of us who have read it from year to year, know that it has been a vigorous and fearless champion of good Government, and tireless in advocating justice to all Union soldiers. When it has boldly attacked our enemies in whatever position they were ests were opposed to the interests of their intrenched, from the occupant in the White employers, and to capital. I spoke at a rebel in Congress; I say, when THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE was making this noble fight for us-for National honor and decency-and that fight single handed, was it under the pay of Marks Hanna? Has not the editorials warned us in every political campaign of the dangers we were approaching, in changing the policy of our National affairs when we were a prosperous people? Its "Arnell talk" has been plain "inglish" in all preceding political campaigns, and why should it be called to account at this late day? The American people have sustained the righteousness of the cause for

ed by at least one million plurality. It was a glowing page of American history Long? There wasn't an old soldier living, that was written Nov. 3, 1896, the light of in Kansas or out of it, but what owes Morwhich must shine on our National pathway for a generation at least. It was a verdict in 1890, while in Congress, in getting that the fundamental conditions of civilized society should not be deltased in this country. It was a verdict that the Government of the people still lives and shall not perish from the earth; that the flag still floats in the breeze untarnished.

The magnitude and meaning of this victory belongs to no one political party or section of the country, or set of men alone. It simply reflects what is best in the common life of our beloved country. To this splendid and prophetic result, which will in due time bring its sure reward of increased prosperity, comrades all over the country are proud to have contributed their full share .- O. P. WAY. Co. D. 8th Conn., Colchester, Conn.

IF YOUR FOOD DISTRESSES YOU Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It aids the stomach to digest the food, and does away with that full feeling after eating.

PICKET SHOTS

dier's blood runs hot to read of this one and that one receiving a medal for doing their From Alert Comrades All Along the Brief Sketches of the Services of Line.

Held Back the Army. Samuel Huffman, Co. H, 33d Ohio, Lincoln, Mo., writes: "Did you ever hear how two Yanks held back Hood's army at Jonesboro for half an hour? I was one of them, and Fred Wendell, of my company, was the other. We were on the skirmish-line in front of Jonesboro. Orders were given to fall back towards Atlanta. It so happened Wendell and I were at the same picket-post, consisting of a pile of rails to protect ourselves.

"We continued loading and shooting at the Johnnies just across the narrow field. Finally we discovered that we could not hear any of our pickets shooting, but we kept on banging away. We could see the Johnnies very busy moving about, and seeming to get bolder in our front. "Our attention was called, by looking away

off to our right and rear, to the rebels crossing the field. I remarked to Fred, 'Look; they are crossing. You stay here and fire Edward Armstrong, enrolled on the 11th away while I run back and see what's the News, Va., from August, 1862; in Wessell's

"I could see our line-of-hattle at least a mile and a half in the rear. So I ran part at defenses of Washington, by reason of of the way back, and called to Fred. We lost no time, but made a bee-line for our flags, which we could see waving a long way off. We stripped ourselves of everything that would hinder our race for life. "The Johnny cavalry spied us, and

tried to gobble us. When we were about one-third of our way to our lines the Confederate cavalry came in from our right and left just in our rear, fired and called halt. But brush and fencing were in our favor. "The cavalry chased us within a few

hundred yards of our lines. Our artillery opened fire on our pursuers, which stopped Homes for Settlers. S. L. Spann, 99th Ill., Ontario, Ore., offers

to answer letters about his section from comrades inclosing postage. The editor advises Comrade Spann to have a large number of printed slips made, descriptive of the section, before he undertakes to answer the

was one of those enlisting at Fort Wayne, in Co. E, 9th Ind., for three months, and regiment at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864. lis, Ind."

A Heroic Act, Veteran, 127 Third street northeast, Wash- ice, with Col. Benjamin P. Bailey in comington, D. C., writes: "I want to know what | mand. June 21, 1864, the men of the 70th battery was planted between the lines at the N. Y. not mustered out with their regiment Bloody Angle, at the battle of Spottsylvania, after Hancock's famous charge, May 12, 1864, ized on the expiration of its term, and was I was one who responded to the call for December, 1861, it was assigned to the Secvolunteers to help work the battery. Is ond Brigade, Casey's Division, Army of the there anyone living yet of that battery, and | Potomac; Jan. 16, 1862, it was transferred what State was the battery from? If any to the Third Brigade, Smith's Division; in person is living here in Washington, D. C., February, 1862, to the Second Brigade, Cawith whom I could talk about it, it would sey's Division; in March it became part of be a great pleasure,"

Why Don't They Write? W. H. Cathlin, Co. I, 4th N. Y. Art., Ochetree, Kan., asks: "What has become of Hancock's flatfooted cavalry; also, the 148th Pa., 28th Mass., or 69th N. Y.? I have been looking and watching the Reunions in your paper, but have failed thus far to see any account of either of the above named. If I mistake not Hancock knew of them at Cold Harbor when he said he could take the First Brigade, First Division, and charge on Hadley and take it. If there are any of the old brigade left I should like very much to hear from them."

James W. Eldridge, No. 2 State street, Hartford, Conn., will pay liberally for copies of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE from June to December (inclusive), 1886. They are needed to complete a file.

Fred Diener, Springfield, N. J., wants the words and music for mixed voices of old army and campaign songs. Can any comrade tell him directly by mail where to get

them? I. C. Cooper, Co. C, 6th Ind., Bloomington, Neb., says: "I have long looked for some one from the old 6th Ind. to say something, but they all keep silent. How many of you remember when I was shot through the leg on Missionary Ridge, and fell near those works; and, as a lot of prisoners were brought by, how I rose up on my elbow and said, 'Ah, we got you, did we?' and a Johnny said, 'But they didn't as many of we-uns get hurt as you-uns all'? It was tit for tat. One who first came to me when I fell on Mission Ridge was John B. Leasure. If he is alive, let me hear from him."

Mrs. Meranda Nash, Skaneateles Falls, N. Y., wants any comrade who knows the postoffice address of Morris E. Nash, a soldier of the late war, to send same to her.

Mrs. Hudnut makes a liberal offer to Invalid Ladies on page 6. Be sure and read it.

Kansas. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I was away from home for three weeks in the campaign when the papers came, endeavoring to help carry this State for Sound Money and sound sense; but, I regret to say, that we have failed. Our State platforms had several times declared for Free Silver; a number of our leading men and newspapers had unfortuent views, only to be repulsed by still stronger | nately been advocating Free Silver almost up to the St. Louis Convention, so that we were badly handicapped in fairly presenting the issues to the people in the campaign. And I have heard it said that some of our own speakers leaned as much towards Free Silver as to Sound Money. The labor voterailroad men, packing-house men, and coalminers-went against us very largely, while pretending that they were with us. It was drummed into their heads that their interit was my experience that the farmers did not go against us, except in a few instances, where they had their farms mortgaged. I found that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE had been doing a grand work in keeping veterans in line. Of course, I feel humiliated to think that Kansas has placed herself in line with Arkansas and South Carolina .-WILEY BRITTON, Kansas City, Kan.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Hurrah for McKinley and Hobart, Protection, Sound Money, and our pensions! But a cyclone struck Kansas. What do the peowhich THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has labor- ple of the East think of a State that would turn down such men as Morrill, Blue, and through the Disability Pension bill. Oh, dear, it makes me tired to think that Bodkins is going to take Blue's place. But it makes me a great deal more tired to think that the Seventh District has sent a basswood man in the place of that noble and brainy young man, who was a credit to the district, Chester S. Long.-GEO. OUSTER-HOUT, Co. F, 3d Mich. Cav., Conway Springs,

> The Success of The National Tribune. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I congratulate you on the continued success of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and can assure you no paper is more gladly received by me than yours, and I feel I could not do without it. If the comrades who do not take it realized what they lose, they would not be without it. Congratulations on the success of Comrade McKinley. It was, indeed, the same old fight of 1861, but under another guise. -S. M. Long, East Orange, N. J.

RECORDS.

Various Commands.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several hundred requests for regimental histories. All such requests will be acceded to in due time, although those now received cannot be published for at least a year, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time, until all have been printed.

The 85th N. Y. The regiment was organized at Elmira,

N. Y., in December, 1861, for the three years' service, and veteranizing on the expiration of its term, it remained in service until June 27, 1865, when it was mustered out, with Lieut.-Col. Will W. Clarke in command. On leaving the State, Dec. 3, 1861, the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Casey's Division, Army of the Potomae; March 13, Ooltewah, Tenn. 1862, it was transferred to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps; in June, 1862, to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps. It was at Newport Brigade at Suffolk, Va., from Nov. 1, 1862; in First Brigade, First Division, at New Berne, Department of North Carolina, from Decemper, 1862; in First Brigade, Fourth Division, Eighteenth Corps, from January, 1863; in the Department of the South, from March, 1863; in the District of Albemarle, Department of North Carolina, from May, 1863; at Plymouth, N. C., in the Third Brigade, First Division, Eighteenth Corps, from January, 1864; in Carter's Division, Provisional Corps, from March, 1865, and with the Twentythird Corps, from April 2, 1865. Col. Uriah L. Davis, who first commanded the regiment, resigned Feb. 11, 1862. Jonathan S. Belknap was the next Colonel, but he also resigned June 13, 1863. Col. Enrico Fardello was then made Colonel. Col. Fardello was brevetted Brigadier-General March 13, 1865. May 15, 1865, he was discharged from the service on account of expiration of his term. Lieut.-Col. Clarke then took command. Its total loss was one officer and 34 men killed or died of wounds received in action, and two officers and 324 men died from other causes. numerous inquiries he will doubtless receive. The unusually heavy loss was caused by confinement in rebel prisons, 222 of the H. E. Welch, Marion, Wis., writes: "I men having died in Andersonville, where they were taken after the capture of the The 86th N. Y.

The regiment was organized at Elmira, N.

Y., Nov. 23, 1861, for the three-years' serv-

Gen. Wadsworth's Military District of Washington, D. C.; in August, 1862, to Piatt's Bri-Brigade, Reserve Corps, Army of Virginia; in October, 1862, to Whipple's Division, Twelfth Corps, Army of the Potomac; in November, 1862, to First Brigade, Third Division, Third Corps; in June, 1863, to First Division, Third Corps; in April, 1864, to First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps. Col. Bailey was discharged June 12. 1863. He was succeeded by Col. Benjamin Higgins, who remained in command until June 25, 1864, when he also was discharged. Lieut.-Col. Jacob Lansing next commanded. He was discharged in November, 1864, and when mustered out the regiment was under command of Lieut.-Col. Nathan H. Vincent. The War Department credits the command with the following battles: Second Bull Run, first Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, and Boydton Road. At Bull run the regiment suffered severely. At Chancellorsville the gallant Lieut.-Col. Chapin was killed and Maj. Higgins severely wounded. The loss in killed and wounded was very heavy. At Gettysburg 11 were killed and 51 wounded. During the first three weeks of the Wilderness campaign, according to Col. Fox, the regiment lost over 200 men. At Petersburg its loss was heavy, among the killed being Lieut.-Col. Michael B. Stafford. Col. Fox gives the total loss of the regiment as 13 officers and 159 men killed, and two officers and 129 men died of disease, of accidents, in prison, etc. The total enrollment was 1,318, which makes the loss in action or died of wounds 13 per cent., giving it a place in the list of fighting regiments.

The National Tribune Library. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I am the recipient of the 13 books of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY, with which I am very much pleased. I can highly recommend them to all who wish valuable and interesting information at a small expense. The other numbers which will follow I shall send for as soon as issued.

You may please insert the above article in the columns of the "grand old TRIBUNE." Loyally yours, an old veteran's only son, CLARENCE V. N. PERRY, Pierpont, Day County, S. D.

Tennessee EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and Comrades: Let us rejoice and be exceedingly glad for the battle that is over and the victory that is won. We now have a leaderone that is brave, fearless, and true; one who will lead us to prosperity; one who will zealously guard our National honor, and protect our American industries.

Our future is becoming more bright, and the wheels of industry will soon be humming throughout the land; confidence will be established, money will circulate more freely, and every dollar will continue to be worth 100 cents, and Old Glory will continue to be honored, and also feared, on the land and upon the sea, and the old veterans, its brave defenders, will be respected and honored by our beloved McKinley, President-elect of the United States of America. Now, in conclusion, allow me to congratulate you and the good work you did through THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for truth, honor, and justice. All honor to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, the old soldiers' friend .- D. McCollister, Co. G, 81st Ohio,

MISSOURI ODE TO THE VICTORY. The chinch bug eats the farmer's corn,

The bumble bec steals his honey, The bedbug bites his legs at night, And the silver bug steals his money.

The June bug has wings of gauze, The lightning bug of flame, The gold bug has no wings at all, But he gets there just the same.

Co. E, 26th Ohio, Kansas City, Mo.

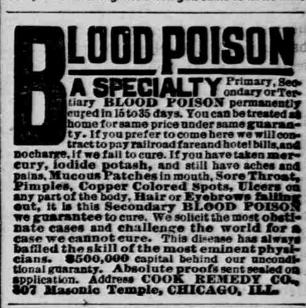
FREE CURE FOR MEN.

Hurrah for McKinley .- DANIEL KOONS,

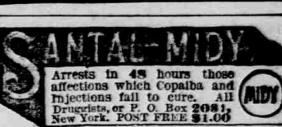
A Michigan Man Offers to Send His Discor ery Free. Benefactor to Weakened Mankind.

There is always more or less suspicion atached to anything that is offered free, but sometimes a man so overflows with generosity that he cannot rest until his discovery is known to the world, in order that his fellow men may profit by what he has discoverd. It is upon this principal that a resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., desires to send free to mankind a prescription which will cure them of any form of nervous debility; relieves them of all the doubt and uncertainty which such men are peculiarly iable to, and restores the organs to natural size and vigor. As it costs nothing to try the experment it would seem that any man, suffering with the nervous troubles that usually attack men who never stopped to realize what might be the final result, ought to be deeply interested in a remedy which will restore them to health, strength and vigor, without which they continue to live an existence of untold misery. As the remedy in question was the result of many years research as to what combination would be peculiarly effective in restoring to men the strength they need, it would seem that all men came up to the support of Hancock's Corps? regiment left the State Nov. 23, 1861. In quest to H. C. Olds, Box 1115, Kalamazoo, Mich., stating that you are not sending for the prescription out of idle curiosity, but that you wish to make use of the medicine by giving it a trial, will be answered promptly and without evidence as to where he information came from.

The prescription is sent free, and although some may wonder how Mr. Olds can afford to give away his discovery, there is no doubt about the offer being genuine. Cut this out and send to Mr. Olds, so that he may know how you came to write him.







OPIUM AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 30 Days, No. Pay Hill Cured. DR. J.L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OMIC Mention The National Tribune.

PILES Instant relief, final cure in a few days and never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. Remedy malled free Address. J. H. REEVES, Box 636, New York, N. Y.

FITS EPILEPSY. Its only sure treatment. I insure an entire and rapid cure, to stay cured for life! I ask no fee. Dr. Kruse Co. St. Louis, Mo. Mention The National Tribune.

WATCH GIVEN AWAY TO EVERYBODY.

A Premium Offer that Breaks the Record. READ CAREFULLY OUR OFFER BELOW.

House down to the lowest unreconstructed good many schoolhouses in the country, and | Every Word of the Statement is Absolutely True, Though Hard to Believe.

> Think of It! A Stem-Wind and Stem-Set Watch Guaranteed a Perfect Time keeper that Will Not Gost a Gent



We have secured for our friends one of the most serviceable watches ever made, which is a stem-winder and stem-setter having all the modern appli ances known to the watchmaker's art. The case is solid gift or nickel according to choice. It is two inches in diameter and three-quarters of an inch thick. The cut shows the correct shape. Remember this is no toy nor sun dial, but an ordinary modern watch which will last for years, and one which any person may be proud to carry in his vest pocket. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer, and if not found exactly as represented this guarantee is assumed by us. A watch like this a generation ago would have cost \$20, even if it could have been produced, but the fact is it contains appliances unknown at that time.

In addition to the watch we send in every instance a neat and serviceable.

chain, so that the outfit will be ready to put on and wear as soon as received. HOW TO CET IT.

We do not sell this watch without the paper, and no one can secure one of these splendid timepieces by itself. We will send this watch by mail to any person who will send us a

CLUB OF ONLY FOUR YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Understand that you pay nothing for the watch, but send us four names and addresses of subscribers to The National Tribune with it for each subscriber, who will receive the paper for one year, postpaid, and we will send you the above-described watch and chain, postpaid, to your address absolutely free of charge.

No one, therefore, need be without a watch equal for keeping time to any only four subscribers at 31 each for the best family newspaper in the United States.

Try it, and see for yourself how easy it is.

Try it, and see for yourself how easy it is.

If anyone is unwitting to spare even the little time required to get up the club, we will send the watch and chain with The NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year to any address for \$2.50.

REMEMBER

that we do not care to dispose of the watch with single subscribers, but our object in this unparalleled offer is to give the watch free to our friends who will raise the clubs of four, because we want The National Tribunal to go for the combing year into every patriotic nome in the country. To accomplish this we are willing to make the sacrifice which this offer entails.

DO NOT LOSE TIME.

but attend to this matter the very next day after you receive this offer. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.